

BOL

the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

6. To boil over. To run over the vessel with heat. A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts; see how nature works and boils over in him. *Congreve's Old Batchel.* This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

TO BOIL. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to seeth. To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform; but if you boil them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In eggs boiled and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

BOIL. *n. f.* See BILE.

BO'ILARY. *n. f.* [from *to boil*.] A place at the salt-works where the salt is boiled.

BO'ILER. *n. f.* [from *boil*.]

1. The person that boils any thing. That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the boilers of salt-petre. *Boyle.*

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled. This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally several pots and boilers before the fire. *Woodward.*

BOISTEROUS. *adj.* [boister, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy. By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust Ensuing danger; as by proof we see The waters swell before a boisterous storm. *Shakespeare, R. III.* As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend Up by the roots, this way and that they bend His reeling trunk, and with a boisterous sound Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious. Spirit of peace, Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace, Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war? *Shakespeare, H. IV.* His sweetness won a more regard Unto his place, than all the boisterous moods That ignorant greatness practiseth. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.* God, into the hands of their deliverer, Puts invincible might, To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppressor, The brute and boisterous force of violent men. *Milton.* Still must I beg thee not to name Sempronius: Lucia, I like not that loud boisterous man. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Unwieldy. His boisterous club, so buried in the ground, He could not rear up again so light, But that the knight him at advantage found. *Fairy Q. b. i.*

4. It is used by Woodward of heat. When the sun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and boisterous for them. *Natural History.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *boisterous*.] Violently; tumultuously.

A sceptre snatch'd, with an unruly hand, Must be as boisterously maintain'd, as gain'd. *Sb. King John.* Those are all remains of the universal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being boisterously turned up upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward's N. Hist.* Another faculty of the intellect comes boisterously in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream. *Swift's Letters.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *boisterous*.] The state or quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence.

BO'ILARY. *adj.* [from *boile*.] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of a bolary and clammy substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 3.*

BOLD. *adj.* [bald, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid. The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are bold as a lion. *Prov. xxviii. 1.* I have seen the councils of a noble country grow bold, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution. These, nervous, bold; those, languid and remis. *Roscom.* The cathedral church is a very bold work, and a masterpiece in Gothick architecture. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous. We were bold in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention. *1 Thess. ii. 2.* I can be bold to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude. In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be bold over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Ecclesi. vi. 11.*

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5. Licentious; such as shew great liberty of fiction. Which no bold tales of Gods or monsters swell, But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye. Catechreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows are in paintings, to make the figures bolder, and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

7. Open; smooth; even; level: a sailor's term. Her dominions lie scattered, and have bold accessible coasts. *Havel's Vocal Forest.*

8. To make bold. To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. To be bold is better; as, I was bold to speak. I have made bold to send to your wife; My suit is, that the will to Desdemona Procure me some access. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

My fears forgetting manners, to unfurl Their grand commission. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.* And were y' as good as George a Green, I shall make bold to turn agen. *Hudibras, p. ii. c. ii.* I durst not make thus bold with Ovid, lest some future Mil-bourne should arise. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.* Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits, only for making bold to scoff at these things, which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Tilleyson.*

TO BOL'DEN. *v. a.* [from *bold*.] To make bold; to give confidence. Quick inventors, and fair ready speakers, being boldened with their present abilities, to say more, and perchance better too, at the sudden, for that present, than any other can do, use less help of diligence and study. *Alphani's Scholastic.*

I am much too vent'rous, In tempting of your patience; but am bolden'd Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

BO'LDFACE. *n. f.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudence; sauciness; a term of reproach and reprehension. How now, boldface! cries an old trot; firrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you to know; and what you eat, you steal. *L'Estrange.*

BO'LDFACED. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudent. I have seen those fillicit of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the boldfaced atheists of this age. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

BO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bold*.]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit. Thus we may boldly speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate. *Hooker, b. v. § 19.*

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks, Stir'd up by heav'n thus boldly for his king. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used in a bad sense, for impudently. BO'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from *bold*.]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness. Her horse the rid so, as might shew a fearful boldness, daring to do that, which the knew not how to do. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Exemption from caution, and scrupulous nicety. The boldness of the figures is to be hidden, sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

3. Freedom; liberty. Great is my boldness of speech toward you; great is my glorying in you. *2 Cor. vii. 4.*

4. Confident trust in God. Our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh faints. *Hooker, b. v. § 47.*

We have boldness and access with confidence, by the faith of him. *Ephes. iii. 12.*

Having therefore boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. *Heb. x. 19.*

5. Assurance; freedom from fear. Wonderful is the case of boldness in civil business; what first? Boldness. What second, and third? Boldness. And yet boldness is a child of ignorance and baseness, far inferior to other parts. *Bacon's Essays, No 12.*

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee With such a gallant boldness: if 'twere thine, Thou couldst not hear't with such a silent scorn. *Denham.* His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wiser than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more boldness what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence. That moderation, which useth to suppress boldness, and to make them conquer that suffer. *Hooker, Dedication.*

BOLE. *n. f.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree. All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows Fell bustling to the earth; and up went all the boles and boughs. *Chapman's Iliads.*

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But when the smoother bole from knots is free, We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden's Virgil, Georg.* View well this tree, the queen of all the grove; How vast her bole, how wide her arms are spread; How high above the rest she shoots her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth. Bole Armeniack is an astringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels. Of good barley put eight boles, that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough. *Mortimer.*

BOLIS. *n. f.* [Lat.] Bolis is a great fry ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immense balls of this kind. *Muschenbrock.*

BOLL. *n. f.* A round stalk or stem; as, a boll of flax. To BOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk. And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was bollen. *Exodus, ix. 31.*

BOLSTER. *n. f.* [boly-re, Sax. bolster, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers. Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now, Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm, Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm shall be a bolster for thy head; I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed: A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacancy. Up goes her hand, and off the slips The bolsters that supply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound. The bandage is the girt, which hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wise's Surgery.*

4. In horsemanship. The bolsters of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

TO BOL'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bolster. 2. To afford a bed to. Mortal eyes do see them bolster, More than their own. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compress. The practice of bolstering the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete. We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to bolster error. *Hooker, b. iii. § 4.*

The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the bolstering out of unjust causes. *Hakewell on Providence.*

It was the way of many to bolster up their crazy, doating confidences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. f.* [bault, Dutch; Bolk, Sax.]

1. An arrow; a dart shot from a crossbow. Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell; It fell upon a little western flower; Before milk white, now purple with love's wound. *Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.*

The blunted bolt against the nymph he drest; But, with the sharp, transfix'd Apollo's breast. *Dryden.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. Sing'd with the flames, and with the bolts transfix'd, With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. Bolt upright; that is, upright as an arrow. Bruin-iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long stria, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, bolt upright, like the bristles of a stiff brush. *Grew's Museum.*

As I stood bolt upright upon one end, one of the ladies burst out. *Addison, Spectator, No 90.*

4. The bar of a door, so called from being strait like an arrow; we now say, shoot the bolts, when we speak of fastening or opening a door. 'Tis not in thee, to oppose the bolt Against my coming in. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner. Away with him to prison; lay bolts enough upon him. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

6. A spot or stain. See BLOOD-BOLTERED. That supernal judge, that stirs good thoughts In my breast, of strong authority, To look into the bolts and stains of right. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

TO BOLTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt. The bolted gates flew open at the blast; The storm rush'd in, and Arctic flood aghast. *Dryden.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly. I hate when vice can bolt her arguments, And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

3. To fasten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together. That I could reach the axel, where the pins are, Which bolt this frame; that I might pull them out. *B. Johnson.*

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4. To fetter; to shackle. It is great To do that thing that ends all other deeds, Which shackles accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*

5. To sift; or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve. [bluter, Fr.] Saying, he now had leutled all the flour, And that it was a groom of base degree, Which of my love was partner. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 4.* In the bolting and sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Watson.*

I cannot bolt this matter to the brain, As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden's Fables.*

6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open. It would be well bolted out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as well as upon direct beams. *Bacon's Natural History, No 762.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies, propounding occasional questions, beats and bolts out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series. *Hale's History of the Common Law.*

Time and nature will bolt out the truth of things, through all disguises. *L'Estrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. The fanned frow That's bolted by the northern blast twice o'er. *Winter's Tale.*

TO BOLT. *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow. This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt, Still walking like a ragged colt, And off out of a bush doth bolt, Of purpose to deceive us. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and fastnesses, and sometimes back again to their den. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

As the house was all in a flame, out bolts a mouse from the ruins, to save herself. *L'Estrange.*

I have reflected on those men, who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hilled off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign fens repair'd, And beasts, that bolted out, and saw the forest bar'd. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE. *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on which the fall of a ship is sewed and fastened. *Sea Dict.*

BOLTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sieve to separate meal from bran or hulks; or to separate finer from coarser parts. These hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the bolter, which is a speller of a bigger size. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made bolters of them. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

With a good strong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat bolter. *Bacon's Natural Hist. No 46.*

When superciliously he sits Through coarsest bolter others gifts. *Hudibras, p. i. c. iii.*

BO'LTHEAD. *n. f.* A long strait-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a *matrass*, or *receiver*. This spirit abounds in falsity, which may be separated, by putting the liquor into a *bolthead*, with a long and narrow neck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymistry.*

BO'LTING-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *bolt* and *house*.] The place where meal is sifted. The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a bolting-house. *Dennis's Letters.*

BO'LTSPRIT. *n. f.* A mast running out at the head of a ship; not standing upright, but aloope. The but-end of it is generally set against the foot of the foremast; so that they are a stay to one another. The length without board is sufficient to let its falls hang clear of all incumbrances. If the boltsprit fail in bad weather, the foremast cannot hold long after. *Boatsprit* is perhaps the right spelling. *Sea Dictionary.*

Sometimes I'd divide, And burn in many places; on the topmast, The yards, and boltsprit, would I flame distinctly. *Sb. Temp.*

BO'LVUS. *n. f.* [Bolvus, Lat.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once. Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, lenitive boluses of cassia and manna, with syrup of violets. *Wise's Surgery.*

By poets we are well assur'd, That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd; A complicated heap of ills, Despising boluses and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *n. f.* [bombus, Lat.]

1. A loud noise. There was an upper chamber, which being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which, if you had struck, would make a little last noise.